

# The State Chronicle.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOL. XXII. NO. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

PRICE \$1.25 PER YEAR.

## THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The CHRONICLE publishes to day full proceedings of the Republican State Convention held in this city yesterday. There was a full average attendance, with a large preponderance of negroes. As will be seen, a full ticket was nominated. The enthusiasm was great. Every utterance against democratic rule in this State, and condemnatory of it, was vociferously applauded. The permanent chairman congratulated the convention on the disintegration of the democratic party, in which he saw the sign of certain republican victory. The republican party was, also, to be congratulated, said another speaker, upon having preserved its unity, which presaged success in November. Since 1872, said a third speaker, the republicans of North Carolina never had such prospects of success. A fourth speaker was overjoyed at the prospect that the negro would soon enjoy his rights in the Eastern counties, where they were now held in political bondage by the democratic party. Such was the sentiment, such the declared aim of the republicans of North Carolina: the overthrow of white government in the State, the election of Harrison, and then, by means of a force bill, perpetuate the rule of the negro. The old political enemy anticipates a speedy return of the days of 1868, and the opportunity to plunder the State again. How is it to be prevented? Can it be done by dissensions in our own ranks? Can a democratic victory be won by dividing the democratic vote? The republicans will vote as a unit, as they have heretofore done. The evidence, the proof is now before us that they will so vote. No one can doubt it, and he must be blind indeed who does not see in democratic unity the only hope for the State. This is no time for our people to even think about throwing away their votes on Weaver and Exum. Let us stand together like white men, and vote like white men who love North Carolina.

## A FEATURE OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

Our people should not forget the depth of political degradation from which they were delivered by the democratic party. The dark days of republican rule should be recalled to the recollection of all, and especially should the history of that period be read to our young men who have since grown to man's estate. We present some features of one page only this morning. Here is an extract from the letter a republican governor wrote to Kirk on August 3, 1870: "I should like to have the names of officers in your regiment who will be suitable to compose a part of the Military Court." What Military Court? A court ordered in times of profound peace to try freemen of this State for their lives; a court ordered without constitutional warrant; a court ordered to try and condemn to death Gov. Graham and other eminent North Carolinians who were defending the rights and liberties of our people. Kirk was a Tennessean who came over to command the regiment organized by this republican Governor to overawe the fearless Carolinians who would not bend the knee to usurped authority. These were to be tried by a drum-head court martial, composed of "suitable officers," and "lost on the way." Our young men should not forget that the republican party, when in power, thus degraded their State. Let all vote accordingly.

At the late republican State convention the negro delegates were largely in the majority. Whenever they were told by the white speakers that they would soon have control of the State government their cheering was wild. When they were told that the Eastern counties would soon be given to them, as in 1868, the cheering was prolonged and wild. When told that they constituted the backbone of the republican party, and that their votes were depended upon for victory, they responded with a loud affirmative. All these reminders were before the nominations were made. The enthusiasm of the negro was aroused. Then the convention went to work and nominated a State ticket without the name of a single negro on it. A small minority of white republicans, knowing that the votes of the negroes constitute four fifths of the votes of the republican party, had not the gratitude to recognize the hand that defends and feeds them. But will the negro of the South ever see that he is ever made the tool of a coterie of the white republicans of the South?

## SHERMAN AGAINST BLAINE AND HARRISON.

Mr. Blaine also writes a letter for the political guidance of his party. He favors the retention of the present national banking system. Like Mr. Harrison, or rather the President, like Mr. Blaine opposes the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks. Mr. Blaine thinks that the repeal or non repeal of the national banking system should be made an issue—the republican party taking grounds against the repeal. Senator John Sherman ought to be good authority on financial questions, at least with republicans, and this is what he said in the Senate in June last:

"Now, Mr. President, another thing is plain; that the people of this country—whether rightly or wrongly is not for me to say—are not in favor of the longer continuance of the national banking system beyond that period which will enable them to wind up as banks of circulation when the payment of the public interest-bearing bonds is made. \* \* \* I am therefore in favor of regarding the popular will as being practically expressed, that we shall not continue this banking system longer than the existence of the bonds that are outstanding."

We are not in the habit of quoting from Senator Sherman, but we place his opinion on this subject against the opinion of either Mr. Blaine or President Harrison. The Senator is right for one time: Our people are not in favor of the present banking system. They not only want, but they need some different financial system. The repeal of the ten per cent. on State banks would enable them to act with more freedom in the inauguration of such a system as their interest might require. They could improve somewhat on the old State bank system, and doubtless would. The people should have the opportunity of testing what would serve their interest best.

This is from the President's letter: "No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages—without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to a European scale."

These are the figures, compiled by the New York World, to show that the President is wholly in error:

Wages Per Week in Europe.		
	Free-trade England.	Protected Germany.
Blacksmiths,	\$9.60	\$4.00
Carpenters,	9.75	4.11
Machinists,	9.00	4.60
Painters,	8.92	4.82
Masons,	8.00	4.07
Shoemakers,	6.00	2.95
Laborers,	5.29	3.11

Mr. Harrison does not appear to be informed on the subjects about which he writes. His letter must pass the ordeal of accuracy. If it is not accurate then the letter is of no value whatever. The facts do not sustain the President's declarations and statements.

MR. BLAINE proposes three issues only in his letter. These he would have discussed to the exclusion of all others. But the democrats propose to discuss the record of the republican party, and will ask for a vote upon it in November. This record presents many issues, and doubtless the republicans are anxious to escape being confronted by them. These are some of the issues presented. Says the World:

"It is the party in power asking an extension of its lease which is arraigned by the people for—

The worse than war tariff.

Sham reciprocity, untaxing foreigners only.

The fashion of Billion Dollar Congresses.

Corrupting elections, stealing States, packing the Senate, rewarding its bribers, protecting its rascals.

Pressing a Force bill.

Defying public opinion.

Prostrating the civil service.

Bulwarking monopolies.

Squandering the surplus.

It would no doubt be very convenient and comfortable for the republican party to pick and limit the issues, as Mr. Blaine suggests. But it is quite impossible.

The Record is the Issue."

THE cotton crop of last season was 9,035,379 bales, by far the largest ever raised. Of this crop 5,933,437 bales have been exported; northern mills took 2,190,766 bales, which leaves 911,176 bales undisposed of. The foreign markets are said to be well stocked, so that the demand for the new crop is expected to be light. This crop will be both smaller and inferior in quality to the last. The acreage is reduced from 19,948,287 in 1891 to 16,636,985, a falling off of 3,311,302 acres.

## THE DISSEMBLER.

Sometime ago the Baltimore Sun thought that President Harrison's advocacy of the Force bill might be the result of sincere conviction. Out of charity it concluded that the President might possibly be honest in his opinion.

But, said our contemporary, should the President indicate a disposition to go back on the record he has made, on the subject, he would publish himself to the whole country as a mere politician, without even the merit of sincerity.

This is exactly what Mr. Harrison has done. During his entire administration he has been the bold advocate of a force bill, and he has permitted no opportunity to pass to distort facts, connected with Southern affairs, to support his peculiar views. The convention that nominated him put into its platform a provision in accordance with the President's known record on the force bill.

But Mr. Harrison would now have it appear that he has somewhat changed. He would make the impression, in his letter of acceptance, that he is not so anxious for a force bill after all, yet between the lines of this same letter it is not difficult to read the President's real meaning.

He has heard the voice of his countrymen on his pet measure, and he knows that it uttered a sentence of condemnation against him. The voice still sounds in his ears. Though it has filled the political atmosphere for two years this voice has lost none of its distinctness and force. He trembles now at its sound, and he would avert the sentence which he feels and fears will again be recorded against him in November.

He is now personally interested. Two years ago only his political friends were. He wrote and spoke boldly then. Now he is a candidate himself, and he writes to mislead and speaks with a coward's voice. Mr. Harrison should deceive no one. Had he openly opposed the force bill in his letter he at least would have been entitled to the respect ever due to candor. But he does nothing of the kind. He possesses his own platitudes, so inconsistent with his directness heretofore as to leave the irresistible inference that he is a dissembler.

American voters have never tolerated dissemblers. These have been repudiated the first opportunity, as the social circle would drive out the betrayer of its confidence—its chief charm. It is ever our purpose to write plainly what we think of public men and public measures, and this we have done about Mr. Harrison, whom we regard as a most dangerous enemy to constitutional liberty.

## THE UNION SOLDIER.

The following appears in the Army and Navy Journal of the 3rd:

"The North Carolina Globe (democratic) thus expresses its opinion on the question of pensions:

The whole business is  
Is  
Theft  
And pillage  
Pure and  
Simple.

We wish to God that there had been enough democrats in Congress to have slapped the  
Lousy Beggars  
of the North in their  
Dirty faces.

This would have served them right. They received pay for their red-handed and wicked work—they should now subsidize."

We recall no paper in this State bearing the above name. The Journal may have meant the Durham Globe, which is independent, as the composition is of the terse and vigorous style of Colonel Fairbrother. The article was republished in the Journal to show that the Southern people were opposed to pensions, and it is being used in the North to prejudice Northern voters against the South. We understand the Globe to condemn only the fraudulent application and administration of the pension laws. The sentiment of the South is not opposed to pensioning bona fide Union soldiers or their families. Had the Confederacy been victorious the Confederate soldier would have been pensioned. The Southern States are now taking care of their soldiers who were in the Confederate army. There is no prejudice in the South against the Union soldier—none whatever, as the votes of Southern representatives in Congress have repeatedly attested.

You don't need to continue using with Simmons Liver Regulator. Use a day.

## A PAGE OF REPUBLICAN HISTORY.

There are a great many young men in this State, of voting age, who were too young in 1868 to receive impressions of passing political events. Since reaching the age of discretion they have lived under a State governed by law and order. They have witnessed the respect paid to the courts. They share the reverence due the highest court of their State, which is the very maniment of the citizens' liberty. But they should know that there was a time when law and order did not prevail in North Carolina, and when the power of the courts was defied. These are the facts: On July 16, 1870, free citizens of North Carolina were arrested in Alamance and Caswell counties. They were arrested by military power, without any pretence even of authority in law. These arrests were made by the orders of a republican governor. His orders were executed by one Kirk, whom he had brought from Tennessee, and placed in command of a regiment of armed soldiers. This was done in times of peace. We did not the arrested parties apply for release by virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus*? They did apply, and what did the highest court in the State do? It issued the writ of *habeas corpus*, and wrote on the back of it that if executed was resisted to return the writ. Execution was resisted and the writ was returned. Whereupon the Chief Justice, who issued the writ, inquired of the republican governor, July 18, 1870, if such resistance was in accordance with his order. He was informed that it was, and then the Chief Justice declared that "the power of the judiciary was exhausted." Now, all this was done under republican rule. It was the first time the republicans were ever in power in this State, and they elected a governor who defied the law and the courts, and a republican Supreme Court quailed before the usurper. This is one page of republican rule in North Carolina. It is hoped that another such page will never be written in our history. It can only be prevented by united action, at the coming election, on the part of the white voters of the State. Let not

"Approach and everlasting shame Sit hocking on our plumes."

THE President seems to think that the country is in a very prosperous condition and that everybody is happy. Here is what he says on the subject in his letter of acceptance:

"The general condition of the country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. No other nation can match the commercial progress which the figures of our foreign commerce disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff."

The President certainly needs compassion when he tells the farmers of this State that they are prosperous. If the blessing of God don't rest upon him he need not expect it from the farmers of the South. They are poor, and the President's policy has made them poor and will keep them poor so long as it prevails.

For the year ending September 30, 1890, there went to the credit of the educational fund \$333,973.76. The republicans were in full control of the State government then. They professed then and profess now to be great friends of public education. They had the opportunity to prove their friendship. How did they prove it? By spending \$38,951.86 for of the above amount for schools, borrowing \$167,158.18 of the same to pay members of a republican legislature seven dollars per day, and investing \$150,000.00 in special tax bonds, which sold for 15 cents in the dollar. Such is republican love for public schools. Let them get into power again and they would soon appropriate the \$800,000. Maj. Finger is so wisely using this year to promote the cause of public education.

CHAIRMAN Simmons receives a letter from General W. E. Ewing, dated at Augusta, Maine, September 7, in which he says: "I will be engaged in the campaign here until the 12th inst, and will then go to Raleigh, and thence to Asheville. I will wire you in due time when I will reach Raleigh. I have written General Stevenson that I will join him at Asheville not later than the morning of the 15th. Our friends in this State expect favorable results on the 12th."

## WHAT A FARMER SAID TO US.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit from a farmer of this county. In introducing himself he frankly said that he was a member of the third party, but he wanted to subscribe to the CHRONICLE, because he believed it was a fair and open democratic newspaper. We asked our friend how long he intended to remain in the third party, and excused the directness of our inquiry upon the ground that every voter ought to see now that the aim of the republican party was to promote its own interest and principles. The reply was frank, and had a meaning. It was: That a large majority of those who joined the third party did so from good motives, believing that such a course would best subserve the agricultural interest of the State and country; that they hoped to receive such additions from the democratic and republican parties as would make the third party the dominant party of the country; that they were educated by the third party press to believe such a hope was well founded; but that now he saw that the third party was the majority party, and to remain a member of it any longer, and vote for its candidates would virtually be voting in the interest of the republican party, the principles of which had ever been opposed to the farmers and workingmen; that while there were some things about the democratic party he did not like, yet, upon the whole, and in the present political exigency, it was the only people's party which had any chance of success. And such, said our friend, is the opinion of my neighbors who joined the third party with me, and we will vote the democratic ticket as our only defense against a limited currency, force bills, and negro domination.

WE believe it was generally understood that the third party candidate for Governor, and the Weaver electors had indicated a willingness to have a joint discussion with their opponents. Dr. Exum and Mr. Butler were recently met at Charlotte by Mr. Aycock, one of the Cleveland electors, and the terms proposed were that Mr. Aycock should have only one and a half hours while their time was to be unlimited. The unfair terms were accepted, but after the discussion Dr. Exum said that the third party candidates would not engage in a joint discussion any more. Chairman Simmons has written to Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the third party executive committee, on the subject, and Mr. Wilson replied declining a joint discussion.

MR. SKINNER said, at the third party State convention, that he would only accept the nomination, there tendered him for governor, upon the condition, that if he saw the republicans were trying to "go in between" and capture the State government, he should have the right to aid the democrats in defeating them. The action of the recent republican State convention should leave no doubt in Mr. Skinner's mind as to such a purpose on the part of the republicans, and Mr. Skinner can now consistently take his place under the democratic flag. He has always fought the republican party. Let him join his democratic friends in the fight they are making against the old enemy!

MR. C. B. AYCOCK was in the city yesterday. He has been actively engaged in the canvass for several weeks, and has proven himself, if proof had been needed, a most skillful debater and eloquent pleader. Mr. Aycock will now be engaged at his courts for a few weeks, when he will enter the canvass again, and take off his armor on the evening of Mr. Cleveland's election.

JUDGE MacRAE Accepts. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7, '92. To Messrs. H. A. London, W. P. Roberts and P. B. Means, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., informing me of my nomination by the State democratic executive committee as the democratic candidate to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, occasioned by the death of the lamented Hon. Joseph J. Davis.

In accepting this distinguished honor, permit me to express my appreciation of the sentiments of personal esteem with which the notification was accompanied, and to assure each of you of my high respect and regard.

I am, gentlemen, most truly yours, &c., JAS. C. MACRAE.

If you feel all broke up and out of sorts agitate your liver with Simmons Liver Regulator.

No Force Bill! No Africanization of the South!

The only passage in Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance which really signifies, is that wherein he attempts to disguise the black spectre of Negro domination with a campaign coat of whitewash about one millimeter thin. Yesterday hundreds of thousands of republicans read with disgust the candidate's apparent repudiation of the force bill issue, peculiarly his issue until fear took possession of his soul, and wondered what in the name of John I. Davenport the grand old party of force and federal returning boards was coming to. A few thousands of republicans, better informed as to the emergencies of the canvass, smiled silently and went on eating their breakfasts.

The extraordinary suggestion of a non-partisan Commission to consider the whole question of bayonets at the polls in a calm, patriotic way, and to report later on, is good until the fourth day of November. Upon that date it will disappear in the darkest depths of oblivion. If the democracy elects a democratic President and a democratic House of Representatives, Gen. Harrison will have no further use for his calm and patriotic non-partisan commission. If Gen. Harrison can get himself elected, with a republican majority in the Fifty-third House, the country will hear no more of the non-partisan commission. There are simpler and more direct methods of establishing negro domination in the South, and Federal interference at the polls everywhere, with republican returning boards to count and certify. The means at hand will be employed by the republican party with the promptness, energy, and unscrupulousness which distinguish that party wherever it is at work for the perpetuation of its own rule. In place of the non-partisan commission, we shall have such philanthropists and students of abstract political equity as the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, and, chief among them, Mr. John I. Davenport, busy as impudence more over the great question of the best way to promote a free ballot and a fair count.

As an attempted avoidance of the main issue of the campaign, Gen. Harrison's letter will exasperate a great many earnest republicans, but it will deceive not a single democrat. It leaves the force bill and negro domination still at the front. It pledges the republican party to nothing. If it binds any one, it is binding on Benjamin Harrison alone; and if there anybody so simple as to suppose that if the party has the chance to fulfill the promises of its own record and its own platform, and to put before Gen. Harrison, in 1893 or 1894, just such a force bill as he was eager to sign in 1890, he will withhold his signature on account of anything he has found it expedient to say in this campaign document.

But in another aspect, this attempted evasion of the main issue is without a parallel. Never before, we believe, in the history of American politics, has a newspaper forced a candidate for President to make a pretence of abandoning the political ideal which is nearest to his own heart, and to which the party which nominated him has committed itself and him in formal and unmistakable terms. The Sun does not intend to allow Gen. Harrison's terror-inspired evasion to succeed.

## The Responsibility Fixed.

Webster's Weekly. "Not an evil of which the alliance and the third party complain had its origin in democratic rule. Trusts, combines, and the wicked financial system under which we live were unknown before the republican party came into power. No third party speaker dates the origin of the evils that afflict the country farther back than thirty years. For more than a quarter of a century our people have been fighting for a return to the conditions that ruled in the good old days. Victory is at last in sight, after much hard fighting. And yet we are asked to stop fighting the enemy and turn upon each other! We beg of our third party friends to consider the force bill. They cannot bring that measure upon democrats without bringing it upon themselves. What will injure one will injure all. We ask them to help us defeat the republican party, the author of all the iniquitous laws that rob and oppress our people. Then if the democratic party does not give them relief, and speedily, too, it will deserve to die, and a new party will be a necessity. The annihilation of the republican party is essential to the country's welfare. It stands in the way of all reform and progress. Its destruction, with its villainous bayonet bill and other outrageous schemes against the people of the South, is the paramount issue in this campaign. Let us decide that we will have liberty. The blessings of liberty will naturally follow."

THE Winston Sentinel says that Sullivan and Loge Harris were both knocked out.

THE chairman of the people's party State executive committee declines the invitation to a joint discussion, which chairman Simmons has extended. Joint discussions should be favored, at least at the principal points in the State. Let the people have the opportunity of seeing and hearing the men they are asked to vote for. The third party opposes a joint discussion.